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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Government.

by Direct Negotiations.

one Post-office to another should

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THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

for Favoring Dreyfus.

vent Trouble at Long Champs.

PARIS, June 9.-Lieutenant Colonel Picquart has been provisionally released from

When it became known that the order for the release of Picquart had been issued M. Gasc, mayor of Ville d'Avray, and the risoner's brother-in-law, and M. Hild, Mattre Labori's secretary, proceeded to the prison of La Sante and met Picquart, who was released at about 3 o'clock, and propeeded to the residence of M. Gasc.

Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was imprisoned in July last, charged with communicating confidential documents, and he has since been accused of fabricating a document intended to compromise Major Count

At a cabinet meeting held this morning the premier, M. Dupuy, and the minister of war. M. Krantz, announced that General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, and the prefect of police, M. Blanc, had adopted rigorous measures to preserve order at Long Champs on Sunday next, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit to that place in order to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

UNITED STATES AS MEDIATOR. Asked by Great Britain to Act in Transvaal Dispute.

LONDON, June 9.-The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says a rumor is current, from a well-informed source, that it has been proposed in a responsible quarter that the United States mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. It is added that the suggestion is being considered and "It is even not improbable that such mediation may be undertaken."

KELSEY GETS TWO PRIZES. Award to the Victors in the Audubon

Club Shoot. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.-Shooting in the state tournament was resumed today. The weather is cloudy and threatening. The important events of the day were the Buffalo Audubon Club event at fifty targets, entrance, \$5, a handleap open to all e New York state event (dean Richmond trophy) at live birds, entrance, \$20. All of the best teams of the state are entered. The general average prices have not been figured yet, but the New York city ehallenge cup and the gold watch offered by the Audubon club go to F. D. Kelcey,

who broke 400 out of 500 targets. second prize, a gold watch, was won by McMurchy, who broke 457 out of 500.

BANDITS ELUDE SHERIFF'S POSSE. Train Robbers Believed to Be in Powder River Country.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9 .- A Bee special from Cheyenne, Wyo., says; The result of the long chase across Wyoming after the Union Pacific express train robbers is still doubtful. Word came to Casper today that the robbers had swum the Powder river, an extremely dangerous undertaking, the stream being greatly swollen by June floods. The posse under Marshal Hadsell was still in pursuit when the messenger left the chase. The course taken by the fugitives indicates that they are making for the Powder river country, instead of the Hole in the Wall.

The Powder river is north of the scene of Monday's fight, while the Hole in the Wall is west. The outlaws will find many friends in the Powder river country if they sucseed in reaching it. The pursuit, to the time last heard from, had been in progress and had covered a distance of hearly 150 miles across a mountainous and

country. funeral of Sheriff Hazen, who lost his life in Monday's fight, took place yesterday at Douglass. Among those who attended were Governor Richards, General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent Harris of th

F. C. EBELING ARRESTED.

Suspected of Complicity in Death of Martin Meier.

CHICAGO, June 9.-F. C. Ebeling, a neighbor of the Swiss hermit, Martin Meier, who was found murdered in his lonely home on West 57th street Wednesday, is under arrest on suspicion of having been implicated in the crime.

Ebeling claimed to have seen Meler's body through the window of the house. He was active in assisting the police to get into the house, and accompanied them in the search of the premises. The police are working on the theory that friends or rela-tives of Meler had a great deal to do with the murder, and expect to make several more arrests before night.

UNDERTAKER KILLS HIMSELF.

He Previously Wrote Out Specific Directions for Burial.

NEW YORK, June 9 .- George Sturvenegger killed himself in his office here today. The revolver with which he shot himself was still in his right hand. On the desk in the room was found a carefully made out death certificate which the suicide had prepared. It was addressed to the board of health, and stated that he was thirty-three years of age, an undertaker, and wished to be buried at Machfilat cemetery, in the northern part of Hudson county. He also left a note addressed to the board, saying: "I want Mr. Ettinger Cox to take charge of my body and funeral and secure interment in Machillat cemetery."

No cause is known for the act, but it is said that he had a quarrel over a trivial matter with his wife last evening, which may have been the cause for his act.

NON-UNION MEN DRIVEN OFF.

Striking Glass Blowers at Bridgeton N. J., Win in a Fight.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 9.-There was an exciting incident here last night when a number of non-union glass blowers arrived from Stroudsburg, Pa., to work for the Cumberland Glass Co. The union men, who have been on a strike for higher wages for some time, had pickets out, and the train was met by a big delegation of strikers. There was a hand-to-hand encounter and many blows were exchanged. The nonunion men were finally prevailed upon to leave town, and the strikers paid their fare to Stroudsburg.

PICQUART RELEASED OVER FORTY INJURED

French Officer Who Was Imprisoned | Serious Train Wreck on Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS GREET HIM FOUR MAY PROVE FATAL

Rigorous Measures Adopted to Pre- Train Was Running Slowly Over Washed-Out Roadbed.

LOUBET WILL ATTEND RACES INJURED AT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS City, Mo., June 9 .- Between forty and forty-five passengers were injured, four perhaps fatally, by the derailment of Train No. 4, south-bound, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf ratiroad, three miles south of Grandview, Mo., at 9:30 last night.

The train left Kansas City late, and was running at a slow rate of speed, on account of bad condition of track, occasioned by heavy rains. The injured were brought to this city this morning, and the seriously hurt taken to St. Joseph's Hospital and the others to the Savoy Hotel. The list of injured follows:

List of Injured.

P. H. Williams, Morot, Mo., slight; Mrs. E. B. Chandler, Jaudon, Mo., internal; S B. Powell, Mena, Ark., slight; B. C. Duffy, Fort Smith, Ark., hip sprained; Mrs. B. C fy, badly bruised on side of face; Dr. W. T. C. J. Marrs, Christopher, Mo., right shoul der hurt; Arthur Scruggs, Joplin, Mo., cu ck., head badly cut; Mrs. J. H. Horn Pittsburg, Kan., face badly cut; P. R Frown, Cleveland, Mo. legs injured; I. V Moore, Kansas City, head hurt; Mrs Crank Dayry City, head cut; Charles F. Haines, arm cut and knee hurt; W. E. McGraff, Blair, Neb., head cut; Mrs. W. H. Warden, Kansas City, shoulder hurt; J. W. G. Snow, Arnett, Mo., bruised about body; W. A. Doul, Nashville, Mo., side hurt; A. J. Gorgenson, news agent, Kansas City, cut over eye and cheek injured, serious; J. N. Leggett, Drexel, Mo., face cut; J. M. Jackson, Jingo, Kan., head cut and back hurt; John T. Mc-Ethany, Neosho, Mo., back hurt; Fred. J. Berkowitz, New Orleans, ankle sprained; Mrs. Berowitz, head bruised; Eucil Stoker, Drexel, Mo., back injured; Melville Stoker, Rock Vai, Kan., head cut; G. I. Crawford. Drexel, Mo., internal injuries, may die.

The following were less seriously injured:
Henry Gillody, Drexel, Mo., C. C. Berkey,
Cleveland, Mo.; G. S. Lacey and George
Payne, Argentine, Kan.; W. C. Dixon, Drexel, Mo.; G. E. Sage, Merwin, Mo.; F. S. Howell, Nebraska; J. B. Stuart, Drexel, Mo.; Henry Williams, Kansas City; S. A. Wilhelt, Drexel, Mo.; A. G. Donovan, Kan sas City, Kan.; Miss Burrows, Amsterdam Mo.

Caused by Spreading Rails.

Spreading rails caused the wreck. The smoker and chair car turned over, but the Pullman coach, which also left the track, remained upright.

The smoker and chair cars were well filled with passengers. In the latter car were many women and children. These were dragged through windows and holes chopped through the roof. The accident occurred in a dense woods two miles from occurred in a dense woods two mass from Granview. The work of rescue was carried on in a heavy rain until 3 o'clock this morning, when a relief train bearing phy-sicians arrived. The wounded were then emoved to Kansas City hospitals.

NO HOPE FOR MR. BLAND.

Brother of the Representative Arrived at Lebanon Today.

LEBANON, Mo., June 9.-Congressman Bland's condition was not perceptibly changed this morning. His brother, Judge . C. Bland, reached the bedside at an early hour, but was apparently unrecognized. While Mr. Bland's physicians decline to state specifically what his ailment is, relatives and intimate friends who are admitted to his bedside say it is either paralysis or congestion of the brain. They ay there is no hope even for a return f consciousness.

PRESENTED TO ROYALTY.

Mrs. Choate Gratifies Ambition of Several American Women.

LONDON, June 9.-The Princess of Wales, in behalf of her majesty, held a drawing room at Buckingham palace today. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of York, the grand Duke Michael of Russia and other royalties. The function was especially interesting from the fact that it marked the first appearance of the Princess of Wales this year at a state ceremony. The weather

was brilliant and crowds of people watched ne arrivals. Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States ambassador, presented Miss Sumner, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow and the Misses Ger-

trude Minturn, Taylor, Apperson and Blight, all of New York. RUMOR OF FOUL PLAY.

Pennsylvania Authorities Investigate Death of August Fralinger.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 9.-The sudden death of August Fralinger, a contractor, engaged on the construction of a church at Cove, Garrett county, Md.,

caused rumors of foul play, although the Maryland authorities pronounced death due to apoplexy. The body was taken to Petersburg. Pa., where Fralinger resided, and yesterday was exhumed.

The authorities there reached the same

verdict as the Maryland authorities. Frai-inger had been assaulted at Petersburg shortly before his death. This, it was thought, might have caused his death.

MR. GARDINER WAS NOT PRESENT. District Attorney Answered Mr.

Moss' Questions by Letter.

NEW YORK, June 9.-District Attorney Gardiner was not present today when the assembly committee of investigation of municipal departments resumed its session, and so, instead of examining Col. Gardiner, Counsel Moss read from correspondence with the district attorney a statement regarding indictments and their disposition. This showed that of 7,861 complaints presented to the grand jury, 2,471 were dismissed by that body, and that of the indictments returned 2,001 were dismissed with the consent or on the motion of the

district attorney.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the municipal civil service commission was called at a wit ness. Prior to his appointment to his pres-ent position Phillips conducted a school for the preparation of candidates for office un-der the city civil service rules. He swore



COMING EVENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

that while conducting this school he re-ceived no advance information as to the questions to be asked of candidates. E. Y. McTaggart, deputy tax commis-ioner and assessor for six years, was ques-ioned regarding assessments of persons out nothing of especia

significance was elicited. PLACES FOR SCIENTISTS.

The President Requested to Exempt

of the recent civil service order providing for non-competitive examinations for certain places of high scientific order, the folowing letter, which was some time ago t ddressed to the President, has been made public:

"The President:

"At the annual meeting of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, held on January 26, 1898, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "'Resolved: That the secretary be in-

structed to request of the President such modification of the civil service regulations relating to appointments as will permit an exemption of such scientific positions under he Smithsonian Institution as the secretary may deem best for the interests of the insti

"Present, the chancellor, the chief justice of the United States, in the chair; the Vice President of the United States, Senator Morrill of Vermont, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Gray of Delaware, Representative Hittory Hillinois, Payreentative tative Hitt of Illinois, Representative Wheeler of Alabama, Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Henderson of of Fernisyivania, ex-senator file of the Wil-washington city, the Hon. William L. Wil-son, president of Washington and Lee Uni-versity, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of

Washington city, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
"In accordance with this instruction, I respectfully request of the President the emption from the operations of the civil service regulations of the assistant secretaries in charge of the bureaus of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the heads of its several bureaus, namely, the National Museum, the international exchanges, the bureau of ethnology, the Zoological Park, the astrophysical observatory, and to fur-ther respectfully represent that the above exemptions are indispensable to enable the institution to serve the government's interests as it has hitherto done.

'I further respectfully represent that in the opinion of the regents it is desirable that the secretary should also have the power, as heretofore, of appointing scientific men of eminence as curators. "I ask to be permitted to state that men of high scientific position have been usually

found to be unwilling to subject themselves to examinations; that the Smithsonian Institution has for more than half a century se cured to the government the services of eminent men by selection from the whole body of American science, and that, in my opinion, the public service will suffer if this can no longer be done.
"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

"S. P. LANGLEY, Secretary." HARBOR LINES AT SAN JUAN.

Survey Will Be Made by an Engineer Officer.

An efficient and experienced officer of the engineer corps has been selected for service on the staff of Gen. Davis, governor general of Porto Rico. The first duty which he will be called on to perform will be in connection with the establishment of harbor lines at San Juan. Many applications have been made for the extension of

the United States.

The engineer officer will also have charge of the internal improvements of Porto Rico which are being constructed with the funds derived from the revenues collected in the At present nothing further will be done regarding the fortifications of differen regarding the fortifications of different points, as no funds are available. Some

months ago Gen. Wilson sent an officer to Porto Rico, who made a complete examina-tion of the coast and submitted plans and recommendations for a system of fortifi-cations. If Congress should determine to carry out these recommendations the encarry out these recommendations the engineer on the staff of Gen. Davis will have charge of the works and of such harbor improvements as may be found necessary.

No Fear Now of Police Interference at Coney Island.

Them From Civil Service Regulations. POLITICIANS ARRANGE IT ALL The Navy Department Awaiting News

Fitzsimmons and Jeffries Are Both in Prime Condition.

FITZ FAVORITE IN BETTING

NEW YORK, June 9.-Confidence of the sporting element, which was shaken by the threat of Chief of Police Devery to interfere and stop the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries bout in case hard blows or knock-downs occurred, has been fully restored today. The disturbing rumors of police interference and political wire pulling, to use the sporting phrase, "Do not cut as much ice" today as they did two days ago. It is asserted on good authority that the Brooklyn politicians have brought their influence to bear upon the authorities and induced the latter to prevent any interference with the heavy weights' contest, which is to decide the championship of the world. It has been argued that two prominent New York clubs have been allowed to pull off fights ranging from bantam to heavy-weight conests which have resulted in knock outs or partial disablement of some of the contestants, and as the police authorities looked on without interfering in those instances the Brooklyn contingent claims that police interference with tonight's bout would be an unpardonable discrimination.

Arrival of the Sports.

Hundreds of sporting men from all over the United States have arrived here to witness the battle, and now that confidence has been re-established and that they feel sure the bout will positively take place and be allowed to go to a decision, betting on the event has taken a lively turn. Of course, Champion Fitzsimmons has the call in the betting, but judging from the manher in which Jeffries money is being flashed the present odds of 2 to 1 on Fitzsimmons will be reduced to 100 to 70 or probably 100 to 80 before the men shape themselves tonight.

Each man has a large following and both sides seem confident. Fitzsimmons' follow-ers declare that their man can give away fifty pounds and offset it by quickness and cleverness, backed by years of experience. On the other hand, the Jeffriestes assert that the California boller maker has improved so wonderfully and has learned so much since he was seen here last year that he is bound to wallop the champion.

Never So Well Trained Before. They claim that Jeffries never was trained to perfecttion before, and that he never had been within twenty-five pounds of the weight to which he is reduced now. Before he left his training querters near Asbury Park today Jeffries weighed 208 tions have been made for the extension of piers and the building of new piers in that harbor, which cannot be granted until there has been a survey and examination of the harbor to determine and establish permanently the lines. That will be done in accordance with the methods employed in the United States. tin Dowling's hotel, on the Coney Island boulevard, where the big pugilist will re-main until it is time to enter the ring to-night. It is just possible that Pitzsimmons night. It is just possible that Fritzimmons and he, together with Managers Julian and Brady, may hold a conference some time today with Referee George filler, to discuss the rules and articles of agreement, but as these have been plainly stated time and time again, such a conference may not be decemed necessary.

decemed necessary. Fitzsimmons Taking Things Easy. Fitzsimmons arose early, feeling wonderfully well, and enjoyed a good breakfast

FIGHT WILL COME OFF he will drive down to the sporting club at Coney Island, which is only a little more than two miles from his residence ward or was "a has-been" will be a sur-prise when the fight is decided. The men have been notified to be at the club house at 9 o'clock and the bout will begin at 9:30

OVERDUE AT VALPARAISO.

of the Newark.

The Navy Department is looking for news of the U.S. S. Newark. The cruiser sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, on the 17th of last month, bound for Valparaiso, Chile, and is now some days overdue. The distance by way of the Straits of Magellan. which was the route prescribed for the ship, is a little less than 3,000 miles. The only stop on the way by the usual course is at Punta Arenas, in the straits, where coal is taken, but there is no cable connection with this remote southern port, so it cannot be learned whether or not the Newark called there. While it is admitted at the Navy Department that the Newark is slightly overdue, it is denied that any apprehension is entertained on her account Secretary Long positively declared that he had no doubt of the safety of the ship, though it was possible that she had been delayed through some untoward conditions At the navigation bureau, Lieut. Ward called attention to the fact that the winter season was just beginning in the southern hemisphere, bringing heavy fogs and bad weather in the Straits of Magellan and Smith's sound, through which the Newark must pass, and affording an easy explanation of her long passage.

The Newark is commanded by Capt. Goodrich, one of the most scientific officers and thorough practical satlors in the navy. and there is no question as to the careful management of the ship. The Newark was bound from Hampton Roads for the Pacific station, though it was generally understood that when she arrived at Valparaiso, or some other of the ports of western South America, she was to get her orders to turn westward and proceed to Apia. It is probable, however, that the occasion for her presence at Apia has now disappeared and the orders will not go forward.

DR. LUNG OFFICIALLY COMMENDED.

Secretary Long Writes Him Regarding His Gallant Work in Samoa. Secretary Long has taken action upon the recommendation of Admiral Kautz, the commanding officer of the Philadelphia, and others for official recognition of the gallant services of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung of the Philadelphia during the troubles with the Samoans at Apia last April. The Secretary has written an official letter to Dr. Lung, of which the following is a

"NAVY DEPARTMENT. "Washington, D. C., May 23, 1899. "Sir: The department is in receipt of the

report of Rear Admiral Kautz and the reports forwarded through him concerning the reconnaissance made by the American and British forces on April 1, 1899, at Apia, Samoa, and notes with great pleasure samed, and notes with great pleasure the high terms in which the commanding officer of the Philadelphia commends your conduct during the trying hours of that day. That portion of his report relating to you is as follows:

"From conversation with British officers and our own men I am gratified to be obla-

and our own men I am gratified to be able to commend in the strongest terms the work of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung. At times when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest, and at all imes, by his example, he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty. On the completion of the work of his profession he assumed command of our bluejackets and marched command of our bluejackets and marched them to the United States consulate and re-ported to me, reaching there at dusk. Spe-cial attention is invited to his report.' "Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., in his

"Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., in his report speaks of your conduct as follows: 'At Dr. Lung's suggestion I assigned him to command of the company of bluejacket infantry. Dr. Lung acted with the greatest coolness and bravery, and rendered valuable service outside of his profession.'
"Your conduct as detailed above reflects." "Your conduct as detailed above reflects
the greatest credit upon you and upon the
service. Very respectfully.
(Signed) "JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."
Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung, U.
S. N., U. S. S. Philadelphia.

Up to a late hour this afternoon no word had come from London to indicate that the

modus vivends relative to the Alaskan boundary had been signed. The technical state of the case is this: The two sides, British and American, had agreed upon the principles, as it was supposed, that should govern in the arrangement of the modus This was based on a proposition emanating from the British side in its last stage. This proposition was acceptable to the United States. But In some points it was so vague as to warrant the apprehension that it might contain within it the germs of disagreement in the not distant future. Therefore, in accepting the British proposition in principle, the United States specifically defined these points in a manner to remove the British government accepts this precise tatement, the modus will be an accor-

moment, and it is subject to delay if there is a further reference to Canada.

What Officials Say. The settlement, if it proves to be that, is newed with much satisfaction by officials, although they say it is short of what was ment of the irritating boundary contro ersy. The present plan merely seeks to do away with the possibility of a clash be-tween the dangerous border elements, for, as a prominent official stated today, "A sinshot from some reckless miner might pitate the gravest complications be-n Great Britain and the United States." his danger is now averted.

present temporary arrangement help along the delimitations, and may be accepted by the two governments way influence the permanent delimitation, do they suggest a method or tribuna

practical effect of a treaty. The plan pre-ferred by officials, however, is not to allow to cause any temporizing or de ay of the permanent settlement, but to the latter question squarely and fully

Trenty by Direct Negotiations. between the two governments, and rather than by leaving the matter as a further

stumbling block for the high joint commission. There is an earnest desire on the part of the authorities, both British and American, to have the high commission reassemble under better circumstances that existed when it adjourned. They feel that this can be done only by removing the boundary question, once and for all, by an agreement between the two governments for a treaty of delimitation. After that the high commission may assemble with every prospect of agreeing on the many other important subjects before it, including alien immigration, reciprocity, lake fisheries, warships on the lakes, North Atlantic fisheries bonding privileges, etc. It is said there might be difficulty in framing a delimita-tion treaty before August 2, when the high commission is to reassemble in Quebec But this could be obviated by putting of the date. The officials here felt for some time that the commission could not resume its sessions in August, as Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Payne, two of the American mem-bers, are going to Alaska, and there is also a desire to have Sir Julian Pauncefote re-turn from his mission at The Hague before proceeding. This may send over the commission until late in the fall or early win

The High Joint Commission.

It 's stated by those who have been most intimately associated with the present negotiations, that, if the reassembling of the high commission is deferred for two or three months, it will not be significant of any new difference, but, on the contrary, will evidence a desire to frame a treaty finally deliminating the Alaskan boundary and thus removing it from the work of the The London cable reports give to Mr.

Joseph Chamberiain credit for devising the present modus. While there is no disposition in Washington to begrudge Mr. Chamberiain any laurels he may win in this connection, yet the plain fact is that Mr. Hay and Mr. Tower the Patish have Tower, the British charge, reached a practical base of understanding now taken rather more formal shape in London.

The Provisional Boundary. Assuming that the agreement is on the

exact lines of the instructions sent, the modus will fix the provisional boundary line between Alaska and Canada at three points near the head of the Lynn cana. will be sufficient, it is expected, to prevent any further conflicts. These points are as follows: On the White pass, at the old Canadian custom house in the pass; on the Chilcoot pass, likewise at the Canadian custom house which has existed for the past eighteen months; on the Dalton trail, just above the Indian village of Kluckwan.

The first two points were easily fixed; the hitch of moment has been over the location of the divisional point on the Dalton trail. The point named is at the head of canoe navigation and fifteen miles above tidewater, which the Canadians sought strenuously to reach. The modus provides only for a temporary delimitation, but there

Personal Mention. Mr. Morris Hahn of this city is recuper

is good reason to believe that the lines it

will establish in the end will be accepted by

both parties as the best possible solution

of the vexed boundary issue.

ating at Kissingen, Bavaria Mr. Carl A. Droop left yesterday evening

for New York, where he will take passage on the Holland steamer Rotterdam. Mr. Droop will be abroad several weeks, visitfng his parents and relatives. Dr. M. D. Peck is spending a few days at

Atlantic City.
Col. Robert S. Robertson and wife of Fort Wayne, Ind., are at the Ebbitt. Col Robertson served in the war of 1861 in the 93d New York Volunteers, and in 1863 was detailed as an aid upon the staff of Gen Nelson A. Miles, serving as such until severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor. Upon his discharge from the service he entered into the practice of the law in this city, but in the fall of 1866 removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. He was afterward elected lieutenant governor of the state upon the republican ticket.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The monitor Amphitrite has come out of

dock at League Island and sailed for Newport. The Detroit has arrived at Key West on her way from Bluefields for Washington with the remains of the late Ger. Macauley. The Alliance has arrived at Fort Monroe.

THE MODUS VIVENDI NO BACKWARD STEP

Waiting on the Action of the British | Secretary Gage Defends the President's Civil Service Order

NO NEWS THAT IT IS SIGNED ITS PROVISIONS NOT UNDERSTOOD

Alaskan Boundary May Be Settled Regards It as a Benefit to the Merit System.

THE HIGH JOINT COMMISSION INTERPRETING ITS CLAUSES

Secretary Gage today gave to a representative of The S.ar his views as to the President's recent civil service order. Secctary Gage said:

"I have already indulged in a brief statement of explanation concerning the late amendements to the civil service rules, but the persistent statements in the press, showing entire misapprehension of the truth, or a wilful perversion of it, may justify more particulars. If it be impossible to convince the 'opposition press' or change the conclusion of those who render their verdict before looking at the evidence, it may throw light upon the minds of thoughtful people who desire only to reach the

Two Classes of Critics. "The recent executive order, making

misrepresent the changes which have been made, who make false interpretations, hav ing basis only in their wish to the

the wish of the writers to present a small tion that could be criticised, has set itself pulte outside of the list of careful and hon st critics.

The Reform League's Address.

"The Civil Service Reform League has i ied an address to the public, containing at indictment of five brief counts, and a column of invective, and in neither the indictment nor the general criticism is there intelligent comprehension of the question displayed. In this indictment they say, for instance, that the new order permits the permanent employment of persons employed without examination for emergency put poses during the course of the war a Spain, thus furnishing a standing list

the President of the United States, and if it were true, it might offer ground for the belief that this executive order had been framed with a view to providing places for citical friends of the administration ever, in view of the fact that the statement of the league is absolutely faise. There is nothing in the order suggesting such a statement. The President never contemplated making such a provision for bring-ing into the classified service the temporary

employes. Temporary Appointments. "The thing which the President has done

is to permit the heads of departments to make permanent such temporary appointments in the classified service heretofore made with the sanction of the civil service commission, and because the commission had been unable or has neglected to furnish an eligible register from which appointments could be made. There have been instances where such temporary appointments have been renewed from month to month for from two to three years with-out any effective movement on the part of the commission to supply the proper list of eligibles from which to fill the places. recommendation to make permanent these temporary appointees, in the discretion of the department heads, originated with the Treasury Department, and I speak with absolute knowledge when I say that it originated solely in a desire for practical, com-mon-sense administration, and not at the request of any seeker for places. Had the ivil service commission supplied the eligioles, there would have been no occasion for such a rule, and its application is confined olely to these cases that have marked the

commission's neglect or inability, "The statement which the Civil Service League makes, that these temporary appointments have been made without ex-amination, is untrue. It has been the rule in the Treasury Department to make no temporary appointments without a careful test of the fitness of the candidate.

An Untruthful Charge, "This indictment by the Civil Service Re-

form League declares that the rules have been altered so that 'in the future, persons appointed with or without competitive examination, or without any examination, may be placed by transfer in any classified position, without regard to the character or similiarty of the employments inter-changed. This is another untruthful statement, made without any regard to the justness or the accuracy of the charges made. The one change which has been made in the rules governing transfers has been the dropping of part of the last sen-tence of that rule as it long stood—the clause 'or if in said position there is not required, in the judgment of the commis-sion, the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the same me chanical trade performed or practiced in the position from which transfer is pro-posed.' With that clause in force, the rule of transfers stood as an absolute bar, both to mobility in the service and the development of employes except along a single line. Entrance into the classified service was extrance into a caste, and there could be no change, no matter what abilities the person might evolve, no matter what needs the service might develop, if, 'in the judgment of the commission, there was required the performance of the same class of work, or the practice of the same mechanical trade. What business institution would make a rule which said, 'Once started in this service, you shall develop along only the one line in which you begin? If you start to work with your hands you may never hope to work with your head. You have elected to put yourself in a caste, and no matter what our business may require, or what your development may demon-strate, neither the wishes of employe nor employer can change you from that caste. All the Safeguards of Examination.

"There are still all the safeguards of examination. The rule clearly says that transfers shall not be made 'without examination provided by the commission to a position for original entrance to which, in the judgment of the commission, there is the judgment of the commission, there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests, different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed.'

And yet the critics of the order declare of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)